

Significance. First report for California, and the species should be sought in additional washes in desert mountains within the eastern Mojave Desert of California.

JUNCUS NEVADENSIS S. WATS. VAR. *INVENTUS* (L. F. HEND.) C. L. HITCHC. (JUNCACEAE).—Humboldt Co., frequent, boggy places, Big Lagoon, 6 m, 18 Oct 1925, *J. P. Tracy* 7293 (UC).

Previous knowledge. Nevada rush is a variable species, and authors disagree on its taxonomy. Following Hitchcock and Cronquist (Flora of the Pacific Northwest. University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA, 1973), the 2008 Oregon Plant Atlas (available at: <http://oregonflora.org/atlas.php>) and Kartesz (loc. cit.) map var. *inventus* as an Oregon endemic along every county of the Pacific Coast, from Clatsop Co. south to Curry Co. Kirschner et al. (*Juncus* subg. *Juncus* sect. *Ozophyllum*, in Species Plantarum: Flora of the World 7:151–270. 2002) followed Clemants (*Juncus* subg. *Septati*, in Flora of North America 22:240–255. 2000) and did not recognize any varieties of *J. nevadensis*. I agree with Cronquist (Juncaceae, in Intermountain Flora: Vascular Plants of the Intermountain West 6: 47–64. 1977) that the plants of the interior are not readily divided into geographic and morphological varieties, but more study is needed of the patterns of variation. However, the plants of coastal sand dunes are disjunct, with much more regularly and strongly flattened leaves, compared to the slightly flattened to tubular leaves of inland populations. Coastal seeds tend to be ovate and slightly plumper than the usually elliptic seeds from the interior. The number of heads and tepal color seem to fluctuate without correlation. The best discriminator is the stamen, noted in the following key.

- 1a. Anthers usually much longer than the filaments, inland and montane var. *nevadensis*
 1b. Anthers shorter than to equaling the filaments, coastal var. *inventus*

Significance. First report for California, and to be sought in interdunal swales along the northern coast. Plants of the Willamette Valley in northern Oregon need study, and may represent another distinct population. Some plants with very fine foliage from the Sierra Nevada approach *J. mertensianus* Bong., and may prove to be separable.

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COLORADO

CAREX CONOIDEA WILLDENOW (CYPERACEAE).—Jefferson Co., Meyer Ranch Park, Jefferson County Open Space, along US Hwy 285, about 0.8 km (0.5 mi) east of Aspen Park and 25.7 km (16 mi) west of Denver, 2403 m (7885 ft), 7.5' Conifer quad, UTM NAD83 Zone 13S ⁰⁴76683E ⁴³77372N; 29 June 2008, *Steve Popovich* 8508, with *Pamela F. Smith*, *Anton A. Reznicek*, *Loraine Yeatts*, and *Leo Bruederle* (MICH, KHD, COLO, CS, RM). Approximately 50 plants in wet sedge meadow along south side of South Turkey Creek, with *Carex brevior*, *C. microptera*, *C. buxbaumii*,

Juncus mertensianus, *Equisetum arvense*, *Cirsium canadensis*, *Deschampsia caespitosa*, *Hierochloa hirta*, *Phleum pratense*, *Iris missouriensis*, *Crucocallis chamissoi*, *Allium geyeri*, *Bistorta bistortoides*, and *Neolepia campestris*.

Previous knowledge. Distributed throughout much of northeastern North America, from Manitoba south to central Missouri and east to northwestern North Carolina and Newfoundland. Uncommon, with the exception of New England; occupies open meadows, wet prairies, and shores of lakes, ponds, and rivers. Reported from one site in New Mexico (J. D. Coop 2003, The New Mexico Botanist 25:7) and another in Arizona, where it is presumed to have been introduced, but not naturalized (R. F. C. Naczi 1992, Systematics of *Carex* Section *Griseae* (Cyperaceae), Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI.; R. F. C. Naczi and C. T. Bryson 2002, in Flora of North America Editorial Committee, Flora of North America North of Mexico, vol. 23. Oxford University Press, New York, NY).

Similar taxa in the region (Wyoming, Colorado) include *Carex crawei* and *C. blanda*, from which *C. conoidea* is differentiated on the basis of its impressed nerves (most visible in living material). In addition, *C. crawei* is colonial from long-creeping rhizomes and has lower pistillate scales awnless or, occasionally, with a ±smooth awn; pistillate spike bracts shorter than to ±equaling staminate spike; and peduncles of the pistillate spikes mostly smooth. *Carex conoidea* is caespitose, forming small clumps from short rhizomes, and has lower pistillate scales with a conspicuous scabrous awn; longer pistillate spike bracts, usually exceeding the staminate spike; and peduncles of the pistillate spikes scabrous. *Carex blanda* differs from both species in having perigynium nerves ca. 25–30 (vs. ca. 12–25); perigynia cuneately or even concavely tapered to the base when dry (vs. rounded); apex of perigynium abruptly bent, the orifice pointing to the side (vs. nearly straight); and culms sharply trigonous to ±winged, soft and easily compressed (vs. firm and wiry, not easily compressed).

Significance. First documented occurrence of *C. conoidea* from Colorado. Eastern sites are over 1250 km distant. Meyer Ranch Park has had a long and varied history of land use, and this new occurrence adds complexity to the question of nativity for the New Mexico and Arizona sites.

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